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laws in reference to this occupational poisoning. Part III is intended to be of service to those who may be called to investigate shops, factories, dispensaries, and hospitals, and the relation of occupations to disability and disease. The discussions on legislation and governmental statistics are exceedingly valuable.

The book is well composed and contains many interesting illustrations. The various phases which are so adequately presented in this far-reading study make the book a worthy addition to the working library of scientific men, social workers, employers, and legislators.

PAUL NICHOLAS LEECH

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Millinery as a Trade for Women. By LORINDA PERRY, Fellow in the Department of Research, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co., 1916. Pp. xvii+134. \$1.50.

An investigation of the millinery trade for women in Boston and Philadelphia is here presented. The book is a Doctor's thesis. Millinery is conspicuously one of the seasonal, unregulated, handicraft trades, attracting young workers because of its "supposedly" artistic character and the social prestige attaching to it, yet paying, to the greater number of its employees, less than a living wage. It is thus, also, a conspicuous example of a parasitic, subsidized trade. The seasonal character of the work is given as the chief reason for the millinery worker's need of a subsidy. It would be of value to have here for comparison facts as to the making of other objects controlled as millinery is by fashion and the making of similar objects for men not so definitely or completely controlled by fashion, in order to throw more light on the question whether the seasonal trades, such as this, and their attendant irregularity of employment, are so in the nature of the trade itself, or whether it is the irrational control exercised by fashion that is responsible for many of the evils connected with this and other trades.

The present inquiry is limited in scope, but carefully and accurately made. It presents conditions in the trade on the one hand, and an account and estimate of the training for the trade on the other, so that it is of especial interest to trade schools and vocational bureaus as well as to boards of education.

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